

# ENGLISHMAN IS SHOT BY VILLA

## Rebel Leader Creates Bitterness By Summary Act.

### Alien Rancher, Incensed at Treatment by Rebels, Had Declared He Would Protest to Villa.

El Paso.—The execution, or murder, of William S. Benton, a British subject, by General Francisco Villa, head of the Mexican rebels, at Juarez, has become known here and caused intense excitement.

Two other British subjects, John Lawrence and a companion named Curtis, who went to look for Benton, are also missing.

Gustav Bauch, who was being tried for being a spy, also disappeared. Thomas D. Edwards, American consul at Juarez, said that when friends of Bauch went to visit him with bedding and food, he was not in the cell where he had been held incommunicado since last Sunday, while his trial was being held.

Reports were numerous that Bauch would be shot. The consul is confident that Bauch was not removed to Chihuahua, as he watched the train leave with General Villa on board.

Stewart quoted a rebel officer, whose name he did not learn, as remarking: "Well, we've gotten rid of three more gringos."

Benton was one of the most prominent foreigners residing in Northern Mexico. Previous to adopting resolutions in mass meeting condemning the government for its handling of Mexican affairs, El Paso citizens selected ex-Governor Curry, of New Mexico, to call on Consul Edwards at Juarez for information concerning Benton's fate.

Mexico City.—Gossip is current here that certain European powers again are planning to urge the United States to assume a more active policy in restoring peace in Mexico. Many persons expressed the belief that the Benton incident might be seized upon as an opportunity to impress such a view on the Washington government. Various diplomats intimated that they would use the killing of Benton as the basis of reports to show their helplessness when it comes to protecting their nations in the greater part of Mexico.

## Disastrous Floods Sweep California Citrus Belt

Los Angeles.—Orange and lemon growers of the citrus fruit region about Los Angeles, who suffered severely in the freeze of January, 1913, sustained another hard blow in the storm which began early Wednesday and continued for three days. Groves that were nipped and shriveled by the frost a year ago were washed out by torrents that rushed down from the mountains and tore madly through the valleys. In many instances homes and other movable property floated off on the crests of the swirling currents with the trees.

Summarized, the flood situation about Los Angeles was as follows:

Pomona, center of a large fruit-growing district—Orange and lemon groves razed by the storm waters. Every grove damaged more or less, each suffering loss of from \$500 to \$10,000. All railroad and electric lines washed out.

Covina, a town in the citrus belt—Menaced by floods held back only by a temporary dam hastily erected. Two drowned, Miss Susan Beville, a woman rancher, and her cousin, H. M. Seitz. Ranchers striving to save homes and groves.

Ontario, San Bernardino county—City water system damaged by storm. Many groves flooded.

Many other towns reported similar conditions. The rains continue, with only slight abatement.

## Daniels Domestic "Angel."

Washington, D. C.—While Secretary Daniels is encouraging matrimony in the navy, he likewise took cognizance of the domestic hardships of naval officers who are away from home for a prolonged period.

The secretary sent a wireless to Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz, asking him if he would like to have a visit with his family and when the admiral replied, Mrs. Fletcher and her two babies, with only a few hours' preparation, left on the Presidential yacht Mayflower, for Mexican waters.

## Frills Not for Farmer.

Washington, D. C.—The American farmer is not squandering his money on frills and furbelows, John T. Colter told the joint congressional rural credit committee. "The farmers of this country need a rural credit system," said Dr. Colter. "They will not run to extravagance if money is made cheaper for them. The American farmers borrow money, according to my investigation, for good and useful purpose."

## Saves Wife and Babies Burning.

Raymond, Wash.—Catching his two babies as they were thrown from the burning home through a window above by his wife, who then jumped and was caught by him, E. D. Knuth, who had dropped from the window, saved his family by a narrow margin when his home in Riverdale was destroyed.

## Follow-Up Campaign for Alfalfa, Corn, Livestock

Spokane, Wash.—Governors Ernest Lister, of Washington, John M. Haines, of Idaho, and Oswald West, of Oregon, as well as the departments of education and state colleges of the three states, have endorsed plans made by the Holden Improvement committee for the follow-up campaign in the interests of more alfalfa, corn and live stock in the Pacific Northwest. The central feature in this campaign will be alfalfa week in the schools of the three states, commencing March 9. In a letter to R. R. Rogers, of Spokane, chairman of the Holden Improvement committee, Governor Lister says: "I am heartily in favor of the campaign. I feel the idea of having a special week for the public schools during which this line shall be made a leading feature is a good one. As a result of such a week not only the pupils of the public schools, but also the parents of the pupils without doubt, receive great benefit."

Governor Haines commends highly the results of the original Holden campaign held last fall, and hopes that all parts of Idaho may be covered by the follow-up work.

Governor West announces his willingness to co-operate in the follow-up campaign in any manner suggested by the Oregon Immigration agent.

That the alfalfa campaign has already had good results is stated by C. B. Kegley, master of the Washington State Grange, who says: "During the recent campaign for alfalfa on every farm in the Pacific Northwest, the awakening for a better system of farming was very marked. I have traveled over much of the territory since and find the prevailing sentiment very favorable indeed. The State Grange of Washington especially appreciates the educational feature of the movement and extends effective support to the Holden Improvement committee from every possible angle."

## Margaret Wilson to Wed, Is Washington Report

Washington, D. C.—It is persistently reported here that Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of the President has become informally betrothed to Boyd Fisher, of Princeton and New York, a well known social worker.

Strength is given to the report by the frequent week-end visits of Mr. Fisher to the White House and his constant appearance by the side of Miss Wilson here. It is known also that never a day passes during his absences from Washington that a letter is not sent him on White House stationery and one from him is in every day's White House mail.

Mr. Fisher was among the guests at the White House wedding and was the only man outside the immediate family and the bridal party invited to the bride's table in the private dining room.

## Western Fuel Officials Are Guilty as Charged

San Francisco.—F. C. Mills, superintendent; James B. Smith, vice president and general manager, and E. H. Mayer, weigher, officers and employees of the Western Fuel company, were found guilty of conspiring to defraud the government out of customs duties on imported coal. Edward J. Smith, checker, was acquitted.

The first indictments in the case were brought by the United States grand jury February 10, 1913, and were directed against John H. Howard, president of the Western Fuel company; J. L. Schmitt, Sidney V. Smith and Robert Bruce, directors; James B. Smith vice president and general manager; Edward J. Smith, his brother, and a checker employed by the company; Frederick C. Mills, superintendent, and E. H. Mayer, weigher.

They charged that the defendants entered into an unlawful agreement to defraud the Federal government in three ways.

## Ohio Solons in Tumult.

Columbus, O.—Scenes of tumult which at times bordered on riot marked the closing day of the special session of the legislature, which adjourned sine die late Wednesday night.

An altercation in the house between Representative Warnes, Democratic floor leader, and Representative Cooper, a Republican, was prevented by other members, who separated them in a quarrel over the automobile license tax bill, an administration measure, which finally was passed and sent to the governor.

## Saloons Win in Oakland.

Oakland, Cal.—An initiative ordinance doubling the statutory number of saloons in Oakland was carried at an election here. Four hundred saloons now are permissible. With 122 precincts reported, out of 168, the vote stood 13,040 for the new ordinance and 10,788 against it. The saloon license is reduced from \$1000 to \$650. The action was a repudiation of an ordinance passed by the city commission last October.

## Geographers to Honor Goethals.

Washington, D. C.—Colonel George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal zone, will be the guest of honor and will receive the National Geographic society's medal of honor at its annual banquet here March 5. Secretary Bryan will be toastmaster.

## 7107 Banks Ask Admission.

Washington, D. C.—Official count shows that 7067 national banks and 40 state banks and trust companies have made formal application to become members in the new Federal reserve banking system.

# ALASKAN ROAD BILL IS PASSED

## \$35,000,000 Measure Has Approval of President.

### Bond Provision Cut Out—Current Funds to Be Used—Panama Canal Plan to Govern.

Washington, D. C.—The administration Alaska bill, authorizing the President to construct a \$35,000,000 railroad from Alaska's coast to its great coal fields, was passed by the house Thursday by a vote of 230 to 87.

A similar measure already has passed the senate, and the bills will be taken up at once in conference between the two houses, with a view to sending the measure to the President, who has signified his intention of signing it.

At the eleventh hour, after a sharp parliamentary skirmish, the house eliminated from the bill, as reported by the territories committee, a provision authorizing a bond issue of \$35,000,000 to finance the railroad, and to be paid off by the proceeds of government land sales in Alaska. The senate bill provided for a \$40,000,000 bond issue. Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, led a fight which resulted in striking out the bond provision.

Under the amended measure the project would be financed out of the current funds in the treasury, the President being limited to \$35,000,000, and \$1,000,000 being appropriated for immediate expenses. Congress would appropriate each year the amount estimated to be necessary for the construction of the road.

The bill provides for the reconstruction of a road "not to exceed 1000 miles, to be so located as to connect one or more of the open Pacific Ocean harbors on the southern coast of Alaska with the navigable waters in the interior of Alaska, and with a coal field or fields yielding coal sufficient in quality and quantity for naval use, so as best to aid in the development of the agricultural and mineral or other resources of Alaska."

The project is of more interest than even the expenditure of the \$35,000,000 proposed would ordinarily create. Coming so soon after the completion of the Panama canal, it is attracting attention as another great engineering project under the direction of the American government. Moreover, the project is to be the first test in this country of government ownership of a public utility; it is expected to open to the commerce of the world great and rich resources that until now have been for the most part lying idle.

The bill directs the President to acquire, by purchase or construction, a line or lines of railroads from tidewater into the interior of Alaska and to navigation on the Yukon, Tanana or Kuskokwim rivers. In choosing the route he is to use his judgment as to what will best promote the settlement of Alaska, develop its resources and provide adequate transportation for coal for the army and navy, for troops and for munitions of war and for the mails.

In conducting and operating the Alaskan railroad the President is authorized to employ any number of men he may think necessary, choosing them as he pleases, only those chosen from civil life shall be under the supervision, in the work of construction, of the engineers taken from the army. The appointment of any engineer from civil life whose salary exceeds \$3000 a year must be confirmed by the senate.

The President is authorized to utilize in Alaska all the machinery and equipment used in the construction of the Panama canal as rapidly as it is not needed in Panama and can be used in Alaska.

The opening of mines in Alaska, together with the building of a railroad and the opening of the Panama canal, it is estimated, will save the government from \$3 to \$5 on its coal burned on the Pacific Coast.

## Homestead Credit Asked.

Washington, D. C.—Money troubles of homesteaders in the West were pictured to the joint committee on rural credits at a recent meeting by George W. Fisher, of Redfield, S. D., who asked that congress make provision for loans to entrants on homestead lands. At present, he declared, the poor homesteader who endeavored to make a start in a new country without sufficient capital was "victimized by Shylock bankers, who strip each advancing wave of homesteaders and lie in wait for the next crop."

## Militant Anarchist, Says Taft.

Amherst, Mass.—Professor Taft, of Yale, speaking at Amherst College, touched on the woman suffrage, saying: "If women can show that a government in which they partook would bring about greater happiness, or that the electorate would be bettered, they would establish their case. The argument of the militant suffragettes is that of an anarchist."

## Suffrage Bills Defeated.

Annapolis, Md.—The woman suffrage bill was killed in the house of delegates by a vote of 60 to 34.

## Capetown, South Africa—A bill for the enfranchisement of women in the Union of South Africa, which was introduced into the house of assembly, was defeated on the first reading by 43 to 42.

# TROOPS CAPTURE MEXICAN BANDIT

## Castillo and Followers Surrender to American Forces.

### Will Probably Be Turned Over to Revolutionists—Villa Has Condemned Them to Death.

El Paso, Tex.—An Associated Press dispatch saying that Castillo would be turned over to the Constitutionalists, delivered to General Villa at midnight, was received with great satisfaction by the general. He said that Castillo would be formally charged with the murder of M. J. Gilmartin, an American, and 50 others at the Cumbre tunnel. He promised that the trial would not be clogged by any red tape.

El Paso, Tex.—Maximo Castillo, the Mexican bandit charged with responsibility for the Cumbre tunnel disaster, in which ten Americans and 41 others lost their lives, was captured 38 miles south of Hachita, N. M., by American troops. This information was conveyed to General Hugh L. Scott, commandant at Fort Bliss, in an official telegram from Captain White, Ninth United States Cavalry.

With the bandit were six of his followers. According to Captain White's brief dispatch they surrendered without a fight.

Castillo, to avoid a range of mountains on the Mexican side, made a detour which brought him into American territory. Captain White was on the watch, having received information from Walter McCormick, American manager of Las Palomas ranch, on the Mexican side, that the much-wanted man was in that vicinity.

Whether the prisoner shall be surrendered to the rebels is a legal question which remains to be settled. If this is done there is no doubt he will be executed for the Cumbre disaster. He is not charged with any crime on this side.

Castillo set fire to a freight train in the Cumbre tunnel two weeks ago. The cars were burning when a passenger train crashed into it and every life aboard was lost. The tunnel is still burning.

A special to the Times from Hachita, N. M., says the capture was made by Lieutenant Rothwell, of Troop A, and remarks that it was particularly gratifying as coming on the heels of the theft of 18 horses belonging to the regiment by Mexicans.

## SEATTLE NOMINATES MAYOR RECALLED FOR MISCONDUCT

Seattle, Wash.—One hundred and ninety-nine precincts complete give for mayor, Gill, 16,823; Trenholme, 8411; Winsor, 694; Griffiths, 5924.

Hiram C. Gill, who was elected mayor of Seattle in 1910, recalled for alleged misconduct in office the next year and defeated by Mayor Cotterill in 1912, was nominated for mayor in preferential primary, receiving nearly as many votes as his three nearest competitors combined.

For second place, James D. Trenholme, so-called "business men's candidate," is about 900 votes ahead of Richard Winsor, with returns from one-third of the city counted. Although Winsor, under the law, filed as a non-partisan candidate, his nomination was made and his campaign managed by the Socialist party.

Austin E. Griffiths, endorsed by the Ministerial Federation, is fourth in the votes thus far counted.

The highest two candidates will contest for the mayoralty in the regular election of March 3.

A majority of all votes cast in the primary does not elect under the law of Seattle, which is different from the preferential primaries in most cities of the Coast.

A remarkable feature of Gill's triumph is that his campaign was directed chiefly by men who brought about his recall in 1911.

## Rebels Hold Haiti Town.

Washington, D. C.—Progress of the Haitian government campaign against the rebels in the north of the island is reported. Commander Dier, of the gunboat Wheeling, at Port Au Paix, announced that he had found no place in the hands of federal troops and that the town was quiet. The Haitian gunboat Nord Alexis left Port Au Paix for Cape Haitien under orders from General Zamor to blockade Cape Haitien and Port Liberté. Commander Harrison, aboard the cruiser San Francisco at Cape Haitien, reports it quiet.

## Ton of Oats Going by Mail.

Lewiston, Idaho.—A ton of oats will be shipped from Ferdinand, Idaho, to Joseph, Or., by parcel post. The oats are being packed in 50-pound packages, by which the shipper will effect a saving of \$40 over the regular freight charges. The postage on the ton shipment will be \$21.60.

## Life's Savings Are Stolen.

Milledgeville, Ga.—Robbers got more than \$10,000 in cash in this city when they bound and gagged a night watchman in the office of C. S. Bonner and wrecked the safe. Mr. Bonner says the loot was his savings of a lifetime.

# FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

## Many Ways to Control Insect Pests on Farm

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Good farming methods are necessary to the complete success of insect control by spraying. Other very helpful factors are protection of birds and friendly insects, selection of resistant strains of plants, and co-operation among neighbors.

No matter how carefully spraying has been done during one season, a goodly number of pests are bound to escape destruction. These hold-overs are necessarily among the most hardy and prolific of the species, and propagation is very rapid among them. They take shelter in weed piles, brush heaps, litter and trash scraps, and odds and ends of last year's crops. Here they build their nests, deposit their eggs, and lay by for winter. Practically every scrap heap about the farm shelters a brood of pests that will let loose a swarm of destructive insects as the warm days of spring approach.

Knowing this, the careful farmer will rake these farm wastes and by-products into piles and light huge bonfires when the pleasant days of autumn have dried out the trash ready for burning.

Myriads of insects, eggs, nests and food stores will be destroyed in the burning. This scavenger work will add immensely to the appearance of the farm, will destroy vast stores of weeds and weed seed, favor good drainages, so that earlier plowing may be done the following spring, and wipe out prolific sources of disease germs. Notwithstanding these many advantages of cleaning up, the principal gain is in the reduction of the propagating force of insect pests so that the following season's crop of worms, bugs and beetles will be much smaller than it otherwise would have been, arrive later and find the crop stronger to resist them.

"A knowledge of the feeding habits and the life history of the pests is essential to successful growing methods," says Professor A. L. Lovett, assistant entomologist at the college. "With this knowledge, growers may look ahead and so manage their land and crops as to avoid the most serious losses. The careful rotation of crops; fall, winter and early spring plowing; clean cultivation; general cleaning up of roadways, fence corners, and trash about the field; the best time for planting; the proper use of fertilizers; the use of trap crops; and the frequent examination of young plants for insect pests; each in itself is a big step in the right direction for the control of insect pests."

"The use of insecticides, while essential to the highest production of truck and garden crops, is not a remedy for all troubles that arise from neglect and abuse. Having the crop in a clean, thrifty and growing condition is the first step."

Crop rotation is often essential because the ground itself becomes infested with the insects which devastate the crops. This is especially true of insects of the worm and caterpillar types. Often, by substituting some other crop, these pests will either be starved out or forced to leave.

Other insects, such as grasshoppers, deposit eggs in holes in the ground in early autumn, so that the next season's crop of pests can be destroyed by fall plowing. Where plowing is not feasible, as in a meadow or pasture, good results can be obtained by disking the field. If the grower knows the time of depositing eggs he can often do much to destroy them by some cultural methods that are at the same time helpful to the crop.

Clean cultivation will destroy the weeds which often harbor the pests, offering them shelter through the winter and facilities for successful propagation of the young. And clean cultivation means not only the eradication of weeds from among the cultivated plants, but also the cleaning up of weed patches in corners, fence rows, waste places and roadways.

With a knowledge of the time that a crop of insects destructive to certain plants is likely to appear, the grower can often plan to plant the crop either late enough to escape the insect invasion entirely, or early enough that the plants will have gained sufficient size and strength to resist it. If this cannot be done it may be profitable to substitute another crop, when the insects threaten to be unusually active. At any rate, the grower will be prepared to meet them in the most effective manner if he knows when they are likely to appear.

There is, according to Professor Lovett, a double advantage to be gained in the use of fertilizers. In the first place some of the valuable fertilizers have a distinct action in killing the insects or driving them away. The other value of the fertilizer is found in the fact that its wise use so strengthens the plants that they

are able to successfully weather the attacks of the insects.

The use of trap crops to entice the pests away from the more delicate plants is worthy of more attention than it has generally received. A knowledge of the insects' feeding habits will often enable the grower to plant a variety of grain or garden crops that will attract insects from the crops to be protected as well as produce a valuable crop of itself.

The life history of the most common and harmful truck and garden pests is simply and plainly given in College Bulletin No. 4, Extension series 2, called "Insect Pests of Truck and Garden Crops." This was prepared by Professor A. L. Lovett, for use of gardeners, truckers and school garden directors for the year 1914. Copies may be had free of cost by requesting them of Prof. R. D. Hetzel, Extension Director, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or.

## Loganberry Growers Should Organize, Says Professor

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"It is just as necessary for the loganberry growers to organize as it was for the apple and prune men," says Professor C. I. Lewis, O. A. C. horticulturist. "It seems absolutely necessary that a certain period of organization, standardization, and co-operation shall be gone through with before the products are handled in a satisfactory manner and with profit to the producer."

"For years the apple men had no difficulty whatever in getting rid of all the fruit they could grow, but in 1912 they encountered many and serious difficulties. As a result there was a cry of over-production, but it is now known that over-production had little to do with it. During the last ten years we have grown 40 per cent fewer apples than in the previous ten years, while 125 per cent more apples were consumed in New York during the last ten years than in the previous ten."

"Something else was wrong. What was it? Merely this, the growers did not attend to the distribution of their product. They did not advertise nor educate the people to the possibilities of the apple, to know the different varieties and their best seasons for use."

"The prune men have gone through the same period of association, and co-operation and it is found upon looking into the history of the industry that the low prices and apparent over-production were due simply to a lack of standardization, to a lack of proper advertising, to a lack of co-operative methods, a lack of the spirit of working together."

The loganberry men may profit by the experience of the other fruit growers who have learned the value of organization and standardization. We should start in right now to standardize the loganberry products. Not a single dried loganberry that is not fit to eat should be sent out of the state. Canned goods must come up to the best standards. The same is true of jells and jams. And if we put a juice on the market let us put on one that we can stand behind."

"Preliminary steps have already been taken for the organization of loganberry growers. A committee of five, headed by Mr. Britt Aspinwall, has been selected to prepare a tentative constitution and by-laws and recommend districts of the state that are entitled to representation, to make recommendations for having a permanent loganberry association in the state."

"Many loganberry growers are apt to ask themselves what is the use of an association of this sort to me, and is it merely a scheme to get a few dollars out of me? There is in reality a tremendous amount of work to it and I would like to urge upon every grower in the state that he become interested in the loganberry association."

Fruit men should come to the aid of C. E. Whisler, who is representing their interests in the proposed national legislation at Washington, by writing him or their congressmen in favor of the standard box bill and against including apples and pears in cold storage measures. In order to be successful, Mr. Whisler must be able to make a showing before the committees in charge of the bills, says Professor Lewis, O. A. C. horticulturist.

The dairy demonstration train service came to a most successful end. By universal consent of farmers and the state press, the Agricultural college and the railway company have shown their interest in the most practical and helpful way that can be devised.

The short course students at O. A. C. have decided to present their appreciation fund to the committee on Student Loan fund.

## No Music for Him.

William (who has been persuaded to contribute to our annual concert)—Can 'ee tinkle "Varmer's Boy," miss? Squire's Daughter—Have you brought your music? William—Music! I don't sing by music; I sing by hearsay.—London Opinion.

William D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, has been appointed a member of the Detroit municipal street railway board of commissioners.